

The LOUISIANIAN is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor.  
A. M. C. CHAPMAN, Associate, and Fashion and Literary Contributors.

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## PROSPECTUS

TO THE OWNERS.

### THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these delicate topics can be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in those respects.

#### POLICY.

Our policy indicates the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, when malignity and resentment reign, and seek for fairness and justice, where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall consern our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her infinite resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

#### TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, in full recognition of the principles, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State's treasury and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

#### EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty, the education of our youth, vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

#### RELIGION.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish its permanence, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

#### PARTIES.

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS  
INQUIRIES RECD TO 10/1/1871  
FOR CASH.

WE find their money spent more to their satisfaction at 287.

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—over half dozen islands

—located on river and

islands in the sea between the

islands of the coast of Africa

and the islands of the Indian

ocean, and the islands of the

Philippines, and the islands of

the East Indies, and the islands

of the South Pacific Ocean.

—islands of the South Pacific

## THE LOUISIANIAN.

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Wm. J. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,  
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All communications must be addressed to "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

SUNDAY MAY 7, 1871.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1872.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Patrons of THE LOUISIANIAN, when renewing their subscriptions, should be careful to always state the place where the paper is mailed; and the same care should be exercised when a change of location is desired. By particularly attending to this, our mailing clerk will be relieved of a great amount of extra labor in hunting through the hundreds of names upon our books before the name required can be found and the alteration made; whereas, if the full address is given, he has only to consult his alphabet of towns to turn direct to the name upon the subscription book. A little care saves much labor.

To-day the usual services at Straight University.

## A WORD OF WARNING.

The unity of a party, is the first condition of its success. In the youth-hood of a party, this fact is never lost sight of. When the principles upon which a party is formed, begin to shape the policy by which it is to succeed, and the combined elements of leadership center in some great character as a party expounder and representative, it is refreshing to see how individual ambition, either yields, or is crushed out in the presence of an august purpose to lift the people upon a higher plane of moral achievement.

When slavery left its guilty and disgusting slime upon every page of the statute book, and wound its horrid folds around every public interest while attempting the destruction of the nation, the brave and true of its citizens arose as one man and destroyed the monster. There was neither time nor inclination to discuss the probable disposition of the spoils of victory—in fact, victory itself, was not so important as *deliverance*—escape from an all-devouring evil was the primary stimulus to all political energy. At this period, our leaders were chosen; no man sought to thrust himself upon us; or if he did the very purity of the political air caused his suffocation in the attempt.

But things have changed for the worse in these last years of triumph. We have been delivered, we have gained a victory, we have enjoyed the spoils; and plenitude has ended in demoralization.

There are still some few who remain true to their pledges and fresh in the feelings of their first espousal; but on the whole, there seems to be a fictitious centre for almost every man's ambition to move in, who can command a corporal's guard to keep step to the music of his aspirations.

It seems to be strangely overlooked that a party may know how to win a battle, and yet be prevented by the selfishness of its followers, from utilizing the victory. What is it to us to have defeated slavery, and to have put down the rebellion, and reconstructed the States upon a basis of justice to every citizen, if factor is to divide our camp and turn over our generals into traitors? Business men never make such mistakes. Partnership and even a community of interests always involve a division of labor as well as a sharing of profit. Buying is giving to one, selling to another, and the keeping of books to a third in private firms, while the general rules of business are observed by every member of a commercial community; and as ob-

cure as those rules may seem they are nevertheless the very hinges of society.

Would it not be easy and profitable to take a leaf out of this commercial book? Macaulay says that men always talk plainly when they bargain, make love, or quarrel; but he should have excepted politicians. There is more evasion, equivocation, deceit and prevarication in our politics at present than could be extracted from all the oracles of Delphi.

Gentlemen, ought not an end to be put to this? Can the Republican party in the face of a vigilant, compactly organized and unscrupulous enemy afford to encourage these factions? What right has any man's ambition to stand in the way of the people's welfare, especially when his persistence is made upon an isolated stool of self-importance, disdaining counsel and co-operation from those who elevated him to position. We honestly believe that all differences could be adjusted, and perhaps to the advantage of these factionists themselves, were we to come back to our primitive modes of intercommunication with one another. When ambition becomes so towering, personal feeling so bitter and self-confidence, so great that men think their simple positions entitle them to dictate to those who placed them in power, they are nearing a gulf which may be very narrow but it is also very deep where they are sure to find political oblivion.

Let us cease this war of factions. The enemy is big enough for our size and strong enough for our energies. Let us compare notes as to the position in which each believes he can be the most efficient as a servant of the party; and drop all personal bitterness in the consciousness that by the indulgence of this feeling we are only adding strength to the cup of gall the enemy will offer us to drink in the hour of our defeat.

We have the numbers, the machinery and the principles for success. We have the remembrances of hard fought battles and of glorious victories over our common foe to enspire and stimulate us. Let us invoke these reminiscences and with Union on our banners and harmony in our ranks, march forward to another victory.

## DEAD ISSUES AND DEMOCRACY.

The strongest peculiarity of the Democratic party is its enforcement of discipline. It watches with a devouring jealousy each act of its adherents, and punishes with the ban of excommunication every convicted delinquent. By this process it has encouraged its leaders and intimidated its followers until its rank and file are made up of the most ignorant of every nationality in the Republic.

Upon this ignorance, the party practices with the impunity of a priest, and with the bare-facedness of a juggler. The party leaders for instance, swear to their duped followers that all three of the great amendments to the constitution must be repealed. They say this to satisfy the prejudices created and fostered by the party, among the ignorant foreigners who so largely constitute the material of re-actionary political action; and yet no body believes that the democrats expect to reduce the negro to bondage again, or disfranchise him even to the last.

A moment's reflection will convince any impartial thinker that the Democratic party is destitute of a simple living issue, and that like the political ghoul it is, it lives upon the dead. The names of dead men are invoked in every newspaper article, and in every speech. Hendricks, Pendleton, Blair and McClellan are but leader pipes in the party organ, through which is pumped the ghostly utterance of Calhoun and Buchanan. These snivelled leaders also seek and secure their highest honors in the surrender of their individualities and convictions to the professed faith and the well known practices of their party—believe it in St. Tammany's infidelity and the seurement of unity by the cohesive influence of public plunder.

The democrats talk loudly of disfranchising the negro, and yet common sense tells us they would not do it if they could. Democrats know too well how to manipulate ignorant voters to make the business too essential to their very existence, depend too much upon the intimidation and bribery of the colored people to get back into power, to attempt to commit this folly.

The democrats know too that it would cost as much blood and treasure to reduce the negro again to chattel as it has already cost to emancipate and enfranchise him. The history of the world furnishes no instance of an emancipated people being reduced again to bondage. Napoleon Bonaparte hurled the veterans of his greatest army with the resources of France behind them against the little Island of Hayti, with less than a half million of people and a negro chieftain who had learnt the art of war through the experiences of an insurrection against oppressors sent Bonaparte's army reduced back to its proud capital with the lesson of the ages written upon their municipality.

But it is really laughable to think of the folly, inconsistency and helplessness of men who must submit to laws passed by colored legislators and accept the acts of an acting negro governor, while at the same time they resist the appointment of a colored administrator of assessments and a colored police jury of a one horse town.

mutilated banners, namely, that revolutions never go backwards."

What can the Democratic party hope to do, were it to succeed against accomplished facts? Will it suffice from the eager mind of the colored child that masters over letters which has come to him with the force and freshness of inspiration? Will it destroy the accumulations of a people who, under the new sensations of property holders, would contend with the angel Gabriel himself before they would relinquish their possessions? Will the Democratic party bring back the wealth, the political ascendancy, the social superiority of the old slaveholding class? Alas! this is impossible. Their lands are cut up and hopelessly divided among the carpet-bagger and the colored man. The habit of command has gone from the old master, and the negro has forgotten the custom of obedience. The rolicking, drinking, gambling, good-hearted son of the old first families is not known now, and nothing but a revival of slavery can reproduce him. What then could the Democratic party do in power? Nothing—literally nothing.

Depending upon the disruptive influences of the sore-heads in the Republican party, and believing that because we have done so much there is nothing more for us to do, the Democratic party still battens on the old moors where the negro has picked up the spent bullets of the Confederacy and sold them for old lead, and with the proceeds bought spelling books to show that the school-master is abroad in the land—a school-master who can neither be banished nor superseded.

The rising men of our race, those who are already assured of their positions, the necessities of carpet-baggers, the pledges of the Republican party, the actions of Congress and the promises of the National Administration, all conspire in weaving the garments of an enduring manhood for the negro, and a winding sheet for his ancient, impulsive, but expiring enemy, the Democratic party.

## DOGBERRYISM.

"One of the best proof of your usefulness is the fact of your existence as an ecclesiastical body. The self-sacrifice which could evolve a great machinery out of the poverty ignorance and procription of our race thirty years ago must be profog against all discouragements for the future."

Mr. Martin in responding to the invitation of the conference to address it said among other things:

"One of the best proof of your usefulness is the fact of your existence as an ecclesiastical body. The self-sacrifice which could evolve a great machinery out of the poverty ignorance and procription of our race thirty years ago must be profog against all discouragements for the future."

With 250,000 members, one hundred thousand ministers of the gospel in the Southern States and property to the amount of \$10,000,000 dollars, you stand clothed with the evidences of piety, energy and zeal which put you in the front rank of christian worker in this wide field of christianity."

We regret want of space prevent us from reporting at length the address of Mr. Martin. Suffice it to say that the address was replete with the point and wisdom which characterizes all that this one of our own native, orators says.

Is it possible that a republican administration must go a-begging for men of this ilk to accept its offices? If the Governor did not know his man before appointed him, he at least knows him now; and we trust the experiment of selecting such men as kick the honors of appointment will determine the executive to find true, and tried republicans for such important positions; or where as is said in this case, the community will not bear the exercise of the Governor's prerogatives, let the community go without judicial agents.

Mr. Lucy talks about social equality. Why we do not know a negro who would associate with a man whose pettiness makes him offer an insult to the Governor, whose impotent prejudices makes him assail his colored equal; and whose folly makes him exhibit himself in the light of a quarrelsome child, to the publics. Verily, a colored man's idea of social equality would not include the company of such a Dogberry as this.

But Dogberry is not without his clerks to write him down an ass." At a meeting of the old Board of Trustees the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That while disclaiming earnestly any intention to resist improperly any constitutional law, we believe the action of Gov. Warmoth, by which he assumes to appoint a Mayor and Administrators of the city of Shreveport, to be without authority of law, and that we will remain inoffensive until all legal remedies are exhausted to maintain our legal rights and those of the people of the city of Shreveport whom we represent.

Resolved, That believing the said action of Governor Warmoth will be detrimental to the interests of the people of the city of Shreveport, a committee be appointed to consult with counsel, and advise what shall be done in the premises.

Dogberry's clerk was the only one in the business who could write, and these resolutions are so much like Dogberry's utterances that we assign Dogberry's delineature to the influence of his clerks and so dismiss the matter.

But it is really laughable to think of the folly, inconsistency and helplessness of men who must submit to laws passed by colored legislators and accept the acts of an acting negro governor, while at the same time they resist the appointment of a colored administrator of assessments and a colored police jury of a one horse town.

The Standard seeks stones to polish its bones.

Purchased from the P'r of the C'ee, ch' Which the P'r of the P'r may know to fill up the law Of Democrats with something quite nice.

## ZION ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

## THE KU-KLUX PROCLAMATION.

Washington, May 4.—A PROCLAMATION.

The act of Congress entitled "an act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 20, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon all public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited.

WASHINGTON, May 4.—A PROCLAMATION.

The annual conference of the A. M. Zion Church is in session in this city. There is a goodly array of ministers from Alabama, Miss., and this State. Among them are many well known pioneers of this influential denomination who came into the Southern States immediately after the rebellion was put down, and they have done noble service in the cause of the great denomination with which they are connected. We understand that the denomination numbers over a hundred thousand members in the South, and that the number is rapidly increasing. This large number and constant increase are attributed to the fact that while the Zions are Methodist they are also in favor of lay representation. The commonest member having a right to appear in their conference against even the Bishop himself, who by the way is elected for a term of four years, instead of being appointed for life.

This law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive; but inasmuch as the necessity therefore is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities, lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts through the agency of the local avs, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the law.

Bishop Talbot who presides over the conference is well known both for his able administration in his episcopal district, and his abilities as a preacher.

Courteous, considerate and firm, sagacious in council and fearless in the discharge of his duties, he is the very model of a Bishop. May his denomination continue its noble work and his membership increase until this city of Sunday desecration and disregard of churches shall bloom and blossom as the rose.

David and Blow, Smith and others

and others, I am told, are

and others, I am told,

## FASHION GOSPI

BY "MAY" 1857

The American women appear to be interested in regard to the troublous times in Paris, as it is, probably it will be a long time before they will be able to procure French goods and French styles with which to heighten their charms.

But, ladies, now is the time for you to invent and design your own styles, and trust to suit yourselves and as best suits your peculiar style of figure and complexion. Surely nothing can be more than the habit some of our American women have fallen into of blindly following a style just because some one tells them it is the "latest fashion," while at the same time it may render them hideous.

Skirts of walking dresses just touch the instep in front, and are only sloped enough toward the back to make them hang gracefully. House dresses for afternoons have the skirts a few inches on the ground. The walking skirts are not so much gored at the top as they were last season. Dresses for dinner and reception are trained often as much as three yards in length, but usually not so much, being about two yards. Overskirts are very long, and are generally open in front and are looped on the sides. The open front overskirts decrease the size in appearance, and should, therefore, be worn by stout ladies more especially.

Mozambique, Mesopotamia stripes, are worn for summer dresses, but white muslins, and piquees will be worn this year than ever before. White overskirts and sacques are very fashionable.

The overskirts are usually made of silk, and are very long, and trimmed with ruffles, tucked flounces, tucked ends, or pleated puffa. White swiss overskirts, made with several puffs around the hem, and divided by inserting, and edged with lace, are very fashionable worn over evening dresses.

## MOZAMBIQUE COSTUME.

Was made of blue and white striped Mozambique. The cassaque was cut with revers at the neck, and trimmed with bias bands of blue silk edged with very narrow blue silk fringe. The overskirt was long and full, and was trimmed with narrow fringe on either edge. The underskirt was cut walking length, and was trimmed with bands of silk and fringe the same as the cassaque and overskirt. Fringe used must be very narrow or it does not look well—it is scarcely half an inch in width.

## PARASOLS AND NOVELTIES.

Parasols and fans of peacock feathers are the latest novelty in fans and parasols. Although they are high priced, they have to be recommended, they are very serviceable.

Coat sleeves are almost entirely out of fashion, the flowing sleeve superseding it. A new style of flowing sleeve is slashed and turned back.

Large square lace veils thrown over the hats and bonnets are de mode.

## NEW STYLES IN CARPETS.

Small figures on light grounds prevail in low-priced carpets, and there is a return to ante-war prices. Very good American ingrain are sold for 85 cents a yard; excellent qualities are \$1.25, and fine tapestry ingrain is \$1.35. The designs imitate those of Brussels carpets. There are mottled figures in maroon, or in brown shaded to orange, or deep dark rich Persian patterns, for dining-rooms and basements; while for entry chambers are clear white grounds with dark scrolls, or diamonds of silver or blue, or gray on cherry. Small houses, homes of young beginners, can be made very attractive with these pretty and inexpensive carpets. Each floor should be carpeted alike throughout, and to make it soft to the tread, as well as to preserve it, the ingrain should be laid over an anti-moth carpet, a patent arrangement of cotton wadding chemically prepared, and quilted between brown papers. Venetian carpets for halls and stairs accompany ingrains. These are not in the stereotyped stripes, but in modish designs, like Brussels, and completed by a border. A yard wide, for halls, these cost from \$1.50 to \$1.50 a yard; three-quarters wide, for stairs, in patterns to match the hall carpet, they are \$1.25; and five-eighths wide, 90 cents. A stair padding of ox hair and paper, used to soften noisy foot-falls, and to prevent the carpet wearing on the edge of the step, is sold for 20 cents a step. Three-ply carpets are in rich tapestry designs on light grounds; these carpets are in high favor with housewives; yet are objectionable because the third ply is distinct in itself, and is apt to wear off, leaving the two layers that are interwoven looking ragged: \$1.50 buys the best quality.

Tapestry Brussels carpets are showy, but not serviceable; the colors are merely stamped on the upper side, and soon wear off, leaving bare an ugly grey surface, the designs, however, are exceedingly pretty—panels and scrolls on pearl

## B. T. WALSH

110... CANAL STREET..... 101

Near St. Charles, in rear of

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wool and silk halliards about \$1.50

## MEN'S AND BOYS'

SHIRTS.

(OF HIS OWN MAKE)

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

SOME OF THE NEW CLOTHING

NEN'S AND BOY'S SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER

110... CANAL STREET..... 100

MATERIALS

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures

SATURDAY, May 6—11:30 A. M.

COTTON.—The market quiet but stiffer.

The supply offering is very light, and

factors are asking fuller prices. The

demand is quite fair, but, as yet, the sales

hardly exceed 700 or 800 bales. Thus

far it has been difficult to find Low Mid-

eling under 14c.

Yesterday's business embraced 3400

bales. The market closed as follows:

Average Exchange Figures

Inferior..... @ 8

Ordinary..... 10 @ 11

Good Ordinary..... 12 @ 13

Low Middling..... 13 @ 14

Middling..... 14 @ 15

Strict Middling..... 15 @ 16

Good Middling..... 16 @ 17

Commercial

Every Article Marked in Plain Figures

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N. B.—Letter Orders receive prompt attention

and filled. O. O. D. If desired.

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MODERATE PRICES and Fresh Stock

to select from are some of the inducements offered at

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AT OLD PRICES

AT THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States

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for Cash, at prices never before known. All

beautiful in finish, artistic in design, reliable

for accurate time, durable, and of the latest

style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than

cost of importation, and forwarded securely pack-

ed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt

of price. Money can be sent to us, by Express,

with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or

Cash, which will secure promptness and safety

in payment. Among our list will be found

A BEAUTIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID

DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full

jeweled movements, adjusted regulator,

steel hands, engine turn, red, correct and

serviceable article, large or small size, in com-

plete running order, with an elegant Gent's Vest

Chain, Locks and key, all complete, mail

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A VERY HANDSOME WATCH, in fine 18

karat Gold plated, Double Cases—imitation of

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Locks and Key, mailed pre-paid for only

EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

MASSIVE OXIDE GOLD Double Hunt-

ing Case, elegantly engraved, or

engraved, or plain, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to

keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold,

precisely like in appearance, make, finish,

brilliance of color, \$200 Gold Watch. One of these

splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free

to any address, in handsome morocco case,

lined with velvet and satin, (ladies or Gent's

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Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to

order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES, of all

grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from \$18 up to

\$200. Other Good Watches equally low.

With every Club or Society, of any kind, we send

one extra, of same kind, free as a premium to

keep up the credit of the Club.

A superior Gold Chain, \$2 to \$6 each,

full plate jeweled, equal to Gold in brilliancy of color,

wear, etc. Blanks of over \$12 collected and delivered

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will be examined and repaired if necessary.

We guarantee to keep

